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ABSTRACT

This annotated bibliography includes 18 journal articles, books, newspaper stories, and confernce papers focusing on official Chinese policy toward the role of the social sciences. The impact of the Chinese Cultural Revolution and the establishment of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences in 1977 are the subjects of most of the listed sources. The bibliography includes items from United States, Chinese, and Australian sources. The Chinese items are written in Chinese but the annotations are in English. The annotations are brief and descriptive, not evaluative. (CFR)

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SOCIAL SCIENCES IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA: ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

By Franklin Parker

Binder, David. "Chinese Social Science Means to Study in America." NEW YORK TIMES, April 15, 1979, p. 18E, c. 1-3.

Chinese Academy of Social Sciences leaders visited the U.S. to gain ideas for modernizing China's mostly primitive economic system. They were introduced to research and policy study techniques at the Library of Congress and Brookings Institution and discussed with university and business leaders how to set up planning methodology and how to train managers.

Braybrooke, George. "Recent Developments in Chinese Social Science, 1977-79." CHINA QUARTERLY, 79 (1979), 593-607.

An outline of renewed social sciences activity since 1976.

Butterfield, Fox. "China Names a U.S. Expatriate to Social Science Academy Post." NEW YORK TIMES, March 18, 1980, p. 6, c. 3-4.

Sidney Rittenberg, in China since 1949 (and imprisoned 16 years), is the first foreigner named to advise the Academy of Social Sciences. The Academy (formed 1977) has helped formulate policy on economic changes, China's legal system, and international intellectual exchanges.

Davis-Friedmann, Deborah. "China's Social Science Publications: Emerging Trends." Paper presented at the Annual

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Meeting of the American Sociological Association, Toronto, August 1981. ERIC ED 209 141.

Describes social science journals published by China's leading universities. Articles are by faculty or graduate students in philosophy, social sciences, and the humanities. All articles comply with current Party orthodoxy. Investigative reports, half by students, used a slight data base, but author found a strong advocacy for future use of quantitative methods and statistical analysis.

Freedman, Maurice. "Sinology and the Social Sciences: Some Reflections on the Social Anthropology of China." ETHNOS, 40, 1-4 (1975), 194-211.

Considers the history of the social sciences in China and modern social anthropology of China.

Gupta, Krishna Prakash. "Society as a Factory: Maoist Approach to Social Sciences." CHINA REPORT, 8, 3 (May-June 1972), 36-58.

Argues that the social sciences are not strict academic disciplines. Instead, they study change as manipulated along Maoist lines and reflect China's highly structured social system.

Kelly, D.A. "At Last, An Arena: Current Policies in Chinese Social Science." AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL OF CHINESE AFFAIRS, 2 (1979), 123-36.

Organizational structure of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. Offers brief academic sketches of its leaders, whose task, set by the Fifth National People's Congress, 1978, is to develop research in philosophy, economics, politics, military science, law, history, education, literary science, linguistics, ethnology, and religion.

Li, An-che. SHIH-TI SHE-HUI TIAO-CH'A FANG-FA (Notes on the Necessity of Field Research in Social Science in China). YENCHING JOURNAL OF SOCIAL STUDIES, 1, 1 (June 1938), 122-27. In Chinese.

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SOCIAL SCIENCES

Li, Ching-han. SHIH-TI SHE-HUI TIAO-CH'A FANG-FA (PRACTICAL METHODS OF SOCIAL RESEARCH IN CHINA). Peking: 1933. In Chinese.

Difficulties of social survey work and method successfully used in Ting-hsien when author headed the social survey work of the China Foundation and of Yenching University. He was also at Tsing Hua University.

Li, S.K. "Social Sciences in Communist China." AMERICAN BEHAVIORAL SCIENTIST, 9, 8 (April 1966), 3-7.

Social sciences as studied in the West were virtually destroyed by the Communists. Social scientists have concentrated on indoctrinating the masses in the desired ideology.

Mohanty, Manoranjan. "Between Truth and Revolution:. Will China Opt For Detente Social Sciences?" CHINA REPORT, 17, 1 (January-February 1981), 17-27.

Questions whether China's use of the social sciences will be pragmatic and lead to modernization.

"A Note on Some Recent Significant Developments in the Humanities and Social Sciences in the People's Republic of China." CENTER FOR CHINESE RESEARCH MATERIALS NEWSLETTER, 26 (October 1978).

Gives examples of academic activities of social scientists.

Ogden, Suzanne P. "China's Social Sciences: Prospects for Teaching and Research in the 1980s." ASIAN SURVEY, 22, 7 (July 1982), 581-608.

From 1949 China officially denigrated the social sciences. The 1977 establishment of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences marked a significant change. Social science must still serve politics. The Academy in 1982 had over 1,300 researchers in 23 institutes. Most prominent field is economics, especially political economics.

"Social Science: Historian Reviews Zigzag Progress (Culture & Science)." BEIJING REVIEW, 22, 51 (December 21, 1979), 29-30.

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Summary of historian Li Shu's report on "Thirty Years of China's Social Sciences."

"Social Science Research Thrives." PEKING REVIEW, 21, 43 (October 27, 1978), 29.

About the types of research being undertaken by the new Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

Sterba, James P. "Peking Plans Tests for Research Posts." NEW YORK TIMES, December 6, 1979, p. 5, c. 1.

For the first time since 1949, nationwide competitive examinations were to be used in selecting research fellows for the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, which in 1977 was separated from the Academy of Sciences.

Yang, Cheng-fang. "The Social Sciences in China." INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL SCIENCE JOURNAL, 32, 3 (1980), 567-69.

To reverse Cultural Revolution's antiintellectualism and to strengthen social science research, the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences was formed in 1977, with 21 institutes covering a variety of areas. Fundamental principles guiding social science research include the integration of theory and practice and the encouragement of diverse viewpoints.

Zhang, Wen. "Social Sciences: A Hundred Schools of Thought Contend." BEIJING REVIEW, 22, 14 (April 6, 1979), 9-14.

Historical background on the significance of and need for the policy of "letting a hundred flowers bloom" (freedom of research) among social scientists.

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